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dents also is attracting attention in the British domain, and even as far away as in South Africa, where at Cape-town officials and students of the local university have been busy raising funds for the Austrians. Of course, Prime Minister, General Smuts, has been prominent in this effort to show good will, and we append a quotation from his speech:

"Humanity is one; we are all members of one another. I hope this meeting will make us realize that barriers vanish when we come to the great things of life. All through South Africa we can spread what I think is the real true gospel of our day: the simple human feeling which binds us together all over the world.

"We can judge less harshly and cultivate more friendly feelings; eradicate hatreds from our heart, and in that way try to build up a new world, less mechanical, with less brutal force, but with the sweeter and saner forces which will build up a more wholesome life in society. I hope that from the University of Cape Town an influence of great power will go forth: a large-hearted magnanimity which will be felt all over South Africa and become a real beacon that will attract others and lighten the darkness that surrounds us."

THE POLES SIDE OF THEIR CASE against Soviet Russia is defined briefly in the following appeal of the Council of Defense at Warsaw, which says:

In the critical hour of its decisive struggle Poland turns to the nations of the world to tell them that her fall will be due not only to overbearing might, but also to the indifference of a world which calls itself democratic and freedom-loving, a world of principles of liberty for individuals and nations. Can the conscience of the world be still regarding the crimes to be committed on the Vistula by the former generals of Nicholas?

At this most tragic hour and in view of our endless misery, in view of the crime to be committed on the Vistula, we are making your conscience, the conscience of the nations of the world, responsible. Your indifference can, once as in 1772, 1795, 1831, 1863, allow these troops of the East to destroy the beginnings of freedom which, founded in the ruins of the Czardom of Nicholas and William, may now disappear beneath Bolshevik imperialism. May your conscience stir you into action. If Polish freedom dies tomorrow, yours will be threatened. On the eighth of September, 1831, the Russian army captured Warsaw—a second Waterloo. Think how the fall of Poland may become the commencement of a new world war, with a hecatomb a hundredfold greater which the free democracies of the West will have to place on the altar of their own national defense.

Bolshevik victory on the Vistula threatens all western Europe; a new world war hangs over the world like a storm cloud.

THE TURKISH AND BULGARIAN TREATIES with the Allies were signed the same day, and on the surface the Near East is this much nearer pacification; but with a swarm of unsatisfied claims arising from the partition of territory formerly Turkish; from the rivalries of Great Britain and France, and from the portents of the Pan-Islamic movement and the conquest of territory in and around the Caspian by the forces of Soviet Russia.

## LETTER BOX

SPRAY RANCH,  
SALIDA, COLO., July 9.

A. D. CALL.

DEAR FRIEND: I acknowledge with pleasure and great interest receipt of the marked copy of the June *ADVOCATE*, and thank the American Peace Society for continuing my name as an honorary vice-president. Ways are opening now for peace work, in some cases along new lines.

You may be interested to know that I have established the "International Mind Alcove" in the Public Library here in Salida. I am sure this work of "The International Mind Alcove" is a good movement. It fixes attention on a question that is very important, and no doubt starts thinking in the right direction. It seems to me that the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace has done no better work.

Most sincerely yours,

(MRS.) RUTH H. SPRAY.

READING, PA., July 8, 1920.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY:

Enclosed find \$1.50 for your good paper, as I think one-half of which is O. K. Without increasing the size, you should have cartoons and photos like other magazines. The pacifists of the world may be in the minority and others may laugh, but the Prohibition Party was only a small insect years ago. I hope your arguments will take effect some day.

PAUL L. KNORR.

ELBE, GERMANY.  
ALTONA, THE 11TH OF JULY, 1920.

TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, WASHINGTON.

DEAR SIR: The subscriber of this letter, a German democrat and pacifist, wishes to enter into personal correspondence with an also thinking educated young American for the purpose of interchange of views and ideas and of promoting the renewal of friendships between the two nations.

Will you pave the way for such a connection? For the purpose of inquiry the following: I am 21 years old; profession, bank official; great friend of literature and water sports. I have fought in Flanders.

Thanking heartily for your pains, I believe,

Yours in the cause of peace and friendship,

KARL MÜNZENBERG.

## BOOK REVIEWS

DIPLOMACY AND THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.  
By D. P. Heatley. Oxford, Clarendon Press. Pp. I-IX, 284, and index.

This is a book by the author of "Studies in British History and Politics," a lecturer in history, University of Edinburgh. He has set for himself the task of portraying diplomacy and the conduct of foreign policy from the standpoint of history to show how they have been appraised by various writers and to indicate the sources from which the knowledge thus acquired may be supplemented. He assumes that there are grave dangers in keeping the people uninstructed in matters relating to foreign affairs. He regrets that neither Britain nor France has a book corresponding to their political institutions, as does the Federalist with ours, and then goes on to make the familiar mistake of attributing Washington's Farewell Address to Hamilton. The first 82 pages relate to diplomacy and the conduct of foreign policy, a number of these pages being devoted to such supplementary notes as anti-Machiavel literature; Machiavelli; the Office of an Ambassador; the Balance of Power; Secret Diplomacy of Louis XV, and Frederick the Great on Parliaments. The rest of the book aims to cover the literature on international relations, which it does with informing clarity. Its section on international law gives ap-